wherein a reduction in the amount of angiostatin required to achieve said same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound indicate that said test compound is an angiostatin antagonist, and

wherein an increase in the amount of angiostatin required to achieve said same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound is an angiostatin antagonist.

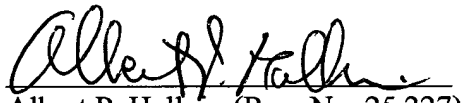
REMARKS

Claims 8, 9, 11, and 12 are amended from dependent claims to independent claims.

No new matter is added in any of the above amendments and the Examiner is respectfully requested to enter the amendments.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, the Applicants believe that the application is in good and proper condition for allowance. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at (650) 463-8109.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: April 14, 2003

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MARKED-UP VERSION INDICATING CHANGES MADE

8. (Amended) A compound identified in a method [the method of Claim 1] as inhibiting the binding of angiostatin to [said] ATP synthase or angiostatin binding portion thereof, wherein said method is a method of screening a test compound for its ability to inhibit or enhance the binding of angiostatin to ATP synthase comprising:

i) contacting said test compound and angiostatin with ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, under conditions such that angiostatin can bind to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the absence of said test compound, and

ii) determining the amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, and comparing that amount to an amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the absence of said test compound,

wherein a reduction in the amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound inhibits the binding of angiostatin to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound inhibits the binding of angiostatin to said ATP synthase or angiostatin binding portion thereof, and

wherein an increase of the amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound enhances the binding of angiostatin to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof.

9. (Amended) A compound identified in a method [the method of Claim 1] as enhancing the binding of angiostatin to [said] ATP synthase or angiostatin binding portion thereof, wherein said method is a method of screening a test compound for its ability to inhibit or enhance the binding of angiostatin to ATP synthase comprising:

i) contacting said test compound and angiostatin with ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, under conditions such that angiostatin can bind to

said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the absence of said test compound, and

ii) determining the amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, and comparing that amount to an amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the absence of said test compound,

wherein a reduction in the amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound inhibits the binding of angiostatin to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound inhibits the binding of angiostatin to said ATP synthase or angiostatin binding portion thereof, and

wherein an increase of the amount of angiostatin bound to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound enhances the binding of angiostatin to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof.

11. (Amended) An angiostatin agonist identified in [acordance with the method of claim 10] a method, wherein said method is a method of screening a test compound for its ability to modulate a bioactivity resulting from binding of angiogiostatin to ATP Synthase comprising:

i) contacting said test compound and angiostatin with a cell that expresses ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, under conditions such that angiostatin can bind to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the absence of said test compound, and

ii) determining the amount of angiostatin required to achieve the same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound as in the absence of said test compound,

wherein a reduction in the amount of angiostatin required to achieve said same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound indicate that said test compound is an angiostatin antagonist, and

wherein an increase in the amount of angiostatin required to achieve said same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound is an angiostatin antagonist.

12. (Amended) An angiostatin antagonist identified in [acordance with the method of claim 10] a method, wherein said method is a method of screening a test compound for its ability to modulate a bioactivity resulting from binding of angiogiostatin to ATP Synthase comprising:

i) contacting said test compound and angiostatin with a cell that expresses ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, under conditions such that angiostatin can bind to said ATP synthase, or angiostatin binding portion thereof, in the absence of said test compound, and

ii) determining the amount of angiostatin required to achieve the same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound as in the absence of said test compound,

wherein a reduction in the amount of angiostatin required to achieve said same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound indicate that said test compound is an angiostatin antagonist, and

wherein an increase in the amount of angiostatin required to achieve said same bioactivity in the presence of said test compound indicates that said test compound is an angiostatin antagonist.